

no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Bottle) "Dyspepsia Remedy * * * Sluggish and Torpid Liver * * * Weakness of the Bladder or Kidneys;" (wrapper) "For Liver and Stomach Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Gastritis * * * Malaria * * * Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels. Adds tone and vigor to Digestive Organs. A great Blood Purifier. * * * continue until * * * you are satisfied that the cure is permanent. * * * Indigestion is the first symptom of Dyspepsia, and can, in all cases, be traced to a torpid Liver or diseased Stomach. To correct these troubles and restore the digestive organs to their natural condition, there is nothing that acts so promptly or efficiently as Aromanna, which should be taken upon the first appearance of any irregularity of the Liver or Stomach. * * * For immediate relief for Indigestion, Dyspepsia or Pain in the Stomach, etc."

On April 20, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18214. Adulteration and misbranding of Lu-Ora. U. S. v. 9 Large Bottles, et al., of Lu-Ora. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 28065. I. S. Nos. 27736, 27737. S. No. 4337.)

Examination of a sample of a drug product, known as Lu-Ora, from the shipment herein described having shown that the bottle labels and the accompanying circular bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, also that it was represented to be germicidal, whereas it was not, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida.

On March 21, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of nine large bottles and eight small bottles of Lu-Ora at Lake City, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Stevens Luke Co., from Thomasville, Ga., on or about June 6, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of resorcinol, borax, menthol, eucalyptol, alcohol, and water, colored with a red dye. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not germicidal.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, "Germicidal," whereas its strength fell below such professed standard in that it was not germicidal.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading: (Small bottle) "A Resorcinol Solution Favorably Comparable in Power as a Germicidal Agent to Carbolic Acid * * * It is Germicidal * * * and Destroys all Pathogenic Bacteria;" (large bottle) "A Resorcinol Solution Favorably Comparable in Power as a Germicidal Agent to Carbolic Acid. * * * It is Germicidal * * * and Destroys all Pathogenic Bacteria. * * * Its effective Germicidal Properties make it especially valuable as a spray in combating the disease Germs." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the circular accompanying the article, and on the large bottle label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Large bottle) "Effective as preventative and remedy in case of hoarseness, sore throat;" (circular) "Ideal conditions for the growth of pathogenic bacteria obtain in the mouth, nose and throat. The moist membranous surfaces of these parts of the body are exactly suited to the dangerous growth of the germs of cold, influenza, pneumonia, etc. Nature may be best assisted in resisting the development of serious diseases from infection in these regions by the use of a powerful antiseptic solution, cleansing and disinfecting thoroughly. Use Lu-Ora for this purpose and for other purposes as indicated herein. * * * aids in keeping the gum tissue in a healthful condition. Pyorrhea * * * Lu-Ora is effective in preventing Pyorrhoeal infection, and is valuable in the treatment of the disease. * * * Mouth Ulcers—White ulcerated spots in the mouth generally indicate the bacterial diseases known as Trench Mouth, or Stomatitis. * * * Swab the spots with Lu-Ora, full strength * * * Lu-Ora affords relief in cases

of catarrh, * * * Sore Throat, Tonsillitis—Gargle with Lu-Ora full strength every two to three hours. Care should be taken to use Lu-Ora at the first sign of 'huskiness' * * * This may prevent the discomfort and annoyance of a sore throat, or tonsillitis. Children, especially should be taught to use Lu-Ora as indicated above, as diseased tonsils are the source of toxic infection that may be very serious. Teach children to keep the oral cavity cleared of disease germs by using Lu-Ora."

On April 13, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18215. Adulteration and misbranding of No. 7 alkaline and antiseptic tablets. U. S. v. 14 Gross Bottles of No. 7 Alkaline and Antiseptic Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26013. I. S. No. 20385. S. No. 4277.)

Examination of a drug product, known as No. 7 alkaline and antiseptic tablets, from the shipments herein described having shown that the article was not antiseptic when used as directed, also that the label bore curative and therapeutic claims that were not justified by the composition of the article, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On March 13, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 14 gross bottles of No. 7 alkaline and antiseptic tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by John Wyeth & Bro. (Inc.), from Philadelphia, Pa., in various shipments, on or about February 4, February 5, and February 13, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium chloride, sodium salicylate, sodium benzoate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium borate, and small proportions of menthol, thymol, eucalyptol, and methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under the following standard of strength, "Antiseptic," whereas the strength of the article fell below such professed standard in that it was not antiseptic in the solution recommended.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements, appearing on the bottle label and circular, were false and misleading: (Bottle) "Antiseptic Tablets * * * it will prove a most valuable * * * antiseptic;" (circular) "Antiseptic Tablets * * * may be used with benefit as a disinfecting and antiseptic * * * wash." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statement appearing on the label, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, "In cases of Stomatitis and retraction of the gums," was false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On April 7, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18216. Adulteration of ergot of rye. U. S. v. 3 Bags of Ergot of Rye. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25594. I. S. No. 8258. S. No. 3891.)

Samples of ergot of rye from the shipment herein described having been found to be moldy, decomposed, and worm eaten, and to contain worm excreta, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

On January 3, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of three bags of ergot of rye at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by J. L. Hopkins & Co., from New York, N. Y., on or about November 1, 1930, and had been transported from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the food